NOTES ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR
PROPOSED INDIAN INSTITUTE OF
FOREST MANAGEMENT

BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH

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UPDATED

NOTES ON THE MASTER PLAN FOR PROPOSED INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT, BHOPAL, MADHYA PRADESH

'The Focus of all efforts will be on "Institution buildings" that is to the process of nurturing and making an institution self sufficient and self renewing. Institution building is a continuous process - from establishment to nurturing the growth of the institute at various stages of its development.'

Above quote is from a report on 'A Ten Year Perspective' prepared by Forestry Group and accepted by the Govt. of India as a basis for establishing IIFM.

The emphasis on the above 'Focus' calls for a master plan for physical development with a set of space requirements for various activities, that need to be interpreted architecturally into a single connected group of buildings rather than as separately identified buildings with specific functions on its own territories. This continuity of buildings mitigating against isolationist tendencies should ease progress towards academic, functional and social interaction which characterizes a successful and flexible institute. The most difficult planning problems in all new institutes are those which arise from rapid and not entirely predictable growth; and every proposal in plan, from overall form down to minor details reflects the attempt to anticipate these problems.

The plan therefore centres on the interaction between the academic, social and residential life of the community in such a way as to attempt creating a sense of 'Communal Identity' without contradicting the growing desire of a student to be independent.

The environ and the master plan constitute the following classification of site and the programme of requirements with Architectural and Planning considerations.

CONSIDERATIONS

Site and the panorama around : 1) Big lakes in the distance
2) City scape
3) Down hill horizons

Determinants on the site : 1) Jagged hillocks
2) Rounded hill
3) Steep slopes

Climatic chart for Bhopal

Major roads, water bodies and entry to site

Major activity areas : 1) Residential
2) Sport
3) Academic
4) Gardens
5) Parking
6) Service and utility buildings
7) Service yards

Pedestrian and vehicular circulation.

Academic building:

Indoor spaces : 1) Administration
2) Faculty offices
3) Large classrooms
4) Small classrooms
5) Seminar rooms
6) Library
7) Auditorium

Academic buildings:

Outdoor spaces	:	1) Academic court
		2) Administration court
		3) Gardens
		4) Promenade
		5) Parking

Residential buildings:

Indoor spaces	:	1) Dormitories
		2) Dormitories for senior participants.
Outdoor spaces	:	1) Entrance courts
		2) Connecting walkways.

Dining:

Indoor spaces	:	1) Mess Halls
		2) Kitchen
Outdoor spaces	:	1) Kitchen yard
		2) Dining sit out terraces.

Recreation:

Indoor spaces	:	1) Club House
Outdoor spaces	:	1) Badminton courts
		2) Volleyball courts
		3) Basketball courts.

Academic areas : 1) Contiguity between formal and informal educational experiences.

2) The plan to provide a helpful context with academic and residential areas closely integrated.

Residential areas : 1) Consideration for a living room at terrace level for encouraging group contacts within the Dormitory units with common toilets.

2) Consideration for Senior participants providing the rooms with living and study areas for each participant with attached toilets.

Circulation within the Academic Complex : 1) The shape of circulation must provide for the needed sense of location within this complex. It is very important that there should be a sense of arrival and departure, of moving from one place to the another place, each with their own sphere of influence, and vital that these should have a relationship to the whole and reflect naturally the differing intensity of each of their uses.

: It is this pattern that will make the anatomy of the whole development comprehensible to anybody moving about in it.

DETAILS OF MASTER PLAN

1. SITE

The site is heavily contoured on two sides (West & South) with the third side having gradual slopes (East). The major axis of the site runs North South on relatively flat area with outcrops of two hillocks. The entire site is predominantly made of rocky terrain. The North South axis connects the flattened lower lands on the North side and the distant lakes on the South side. The Western slopes open up the panorama of the city in the distance.

2. ROADS AND APPROACHES - Diagram No: 1.

A simple road system serves the buildings of academic complex, students' residential area and the kitchen-dining complex. The same road system can be extended to serve the future use of site on the Eastern side. A secondary road branching off serves the parking area for the faculty and gardens on the Western side and another branch serves the parking areas provided for the outside participation next to the Auditorium. Within the three major parking areas provided for the Academic complex lies the entire pedestrian circulation in and around the complex in the form of 'Promenade' 'Courts' and covered 'Corridors.' It is this freedom of pedestrian movement that ensures the uninterrupted flow of circulation free from vehicular traffic generating multiple points of interaction between the teaching, non teaching and the student community.

The throb of which reflects the spirit of occasion, and the congenial relationship within the community.

3. ACADEMIC AREA - Diagram No: 3.

It is on this North-South axis that the main circulation spine is located. The main thrust on the Academic area plan is on the location of the Faculty and Research Offices with their P.A.'s and Research Assistants, that forms the inner core crucial in its location, equidistant from Administrative Offices on one side and the teaching areas on the other side. In place of a continuous narrow corridor, individual set back lobbies are made as stop off places for desirable interaction.

The buildings which form the academic court area; The Larger classroom, Smaller classroom, Library, Auditorium and Seminar rooms. The scale of building forming the court are such that no building except the Library will be more than 2 stories. The Library considering its growth over a period of time may become a four storey building giving a strong focus and anchor psychologically and physically to the academic court.

The Seminar rooms are considered as community of rooms having different sizes to house students from 15 to 40 in numbers. This variety of sizes offers a possibility of engaging the rooms simultaneously for appropriate number of students.

The Auditorium for 540 persons is planned for multipurpose activities speech, music, film or slide projection and holding an indoor Badminton or Table tennis tournament. For this reason the part of the seating is on flat area with removable chairs and part on the permanent tiers. The auditorium will be acoustically treated and will have space for green rooms, switch gear, chair storage, etc.

Hill site crowned by the academic complex offers considerable possibilities for compact cohesive grouping of buildings which is mainly the "Work-Zone." The "Core-Zone" is composed of Auditorium-Library and the academic court while the "Living-Zone" provides students Residences (Dormitories) Kitchen-Dining areas and any other spaces for group meetings.

The "Work-Zone" flow along the flat contours providing the linear form capable of extensions along on the other side of 'Promenade.' (Dia.No:4). The future extensions if any can have ready landscaping as indicated, helping to give form and interest.

4. DORMITORIES - Diagram No: 4.

Students Dormitories are located at the Southern tip of the Academic Complex. It is based on a concept of house for 8 students sharing the bathroom facility. Each house has a living room at the terrace level such as to capture the view of the distant lakes on the Horizon. The living room forms the "Social Centre" for each group of students where as a bed-cum-study room forms a "Cell" for isolation and study for the individual student.

All Dormitories are oriented towards the lakes on the side of Southern slopes of the land and are in close proximity of the library in the Academic Complex. The rows of trees between the student Dormitories and the Academic complex help create a buffer zone besides creating shaded walkways connecting other groups of Dormitories.

The rooms of the Dormitories are based on a general bay of 9'-6". 9" load bearing walls and one way concrete slabs across smaller span help keep the cost down besides offering rapidity of construction. The external walls will be covered with stone crete plaster between bands of thin stone slabs. This esthetic will be coherent with the esthetic of the Academic Complex.

5. LANDSCAPE - Diagram No: 2.

The Climate of each place controls its ecology. The plans generated by climatic considerations determine the quality of environment. It brings into focus such concepts as, 'Courts, Loggias, Galleries, impression of thick walls, verandahs and plazas or squares' for public activity. This is the true ecology of Architecture. The concepts based on climatic consideration also generate possibilities of forming a micro-climate for a given place, helping to produce zones of comfort conditions inside and outside the buildings.

With this consideration it has brought about disposition of certain buildings forming inside and outside spaces directly related to the activities housed inside and outside the academic complex.

Bhopal has hot and dry climate, except for a few months of winter and rains, Mean maximum reaching 41°C in the month of May and mean minimum touching 10°C in the month of January. Average humidity except in the months of June, July, August, September remains below 50%.

It is this consideration that generates a pattern for landscape on a broad plane. Adherence to this pattern will play a very important role in the development of the entire Master Plan. The main features of the site are the two Hillocks with outcrops of slated stones and depressions. As a counter point to the natural features are proposed the deep bands of trees shading the walkways, promenade and some areas of courts.

The bands of trees provide a deep buffer zone between the Academic Complex and student residences. The water bodies are structured to create continuous vistas all over the site, carrying water in narrow channels to the areas containing trees and grass. The idea of water reservoir on top of one of the Hillocks is to give a strong focus to landscape avoiding the compulsion to put high water towers completely incongruous to the Horizontal development of buildings and the natural terrain of the site.

On a very open site approximate 250' from lower road levels on a hill plateau the relation between landscape and buildings, will have more than just visual significance.

An extensive programme of tree planting is needed to establish a net of shadow belts across the site and further protection can be given in the early years by the extensive use of bunding, earth filling and the planting of quick growing shrubs and hedges.

SUN DIAGRAM - Diagram No: 5.

From the sun diagram it is inferred that solar shading would be required between March to June from 10 AM to 5 PM (April and May being critical months). It is fortunate that during the cold months of December to February winds are mostly quiet. These winds are from mainly North and North Eastern directions.

Between July and November solar radiation is reduced due to the monsoon cloud cover. Humidity increases during this period and comfort requires good air flow. Outside wind velocity is quite high, Occasionally demanding rain shading, directions being West and North West. November is mostly comfortable period, so also is February.

16th August 1983

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT-BHOPAL, M.P.

Area statement as per drg. No: X-1.

Block - A.	Administrative section and accounting section with case study material etc. Dispatch - Store - Bank - Post office.	13,632.00 sft.	G.Fl. + F.Fl.
Block- B	Faculty Research offices with committee rooms, lounge, toilets, P.A.s and Research Assistants, Stores.	12,813.75 sft. 12,813.75 sft.	G.Fl. F.Fl.
Block - C	Seminar rooms	5,000.00 sft.	G.Fl.
Block - D	Classrooms	10,000.00 sft.	
Block - E	Library, stacks, stores, documentation, offices, reading halls, study carrols, etc.	20,000.00 sft.	G.Fl.+ F.Fl.+ S.Fl.
Block - F	Auditorium with Foyer, Ancilliary rooms, stores,etc.	15,664.00 sft.	
Kitchen-Dining, Stores, etc.		5,000.00 sft.	
Workshop-Maintanence, Warehouse, stores, etc.		4,000.00	

Not considered: 1) Club house
2) Outdoor games.

16th August 1983

Indian Institute of Forest Management - Bhopal, MP.

Area Statement of Residences:

1. Student participant Residences: Per unit (8 students)

Ground floor		982.00 sft.
First floor		982.00 sft.
Terrace floor lounge		356.00 sft.
	Total	2320.00 sft. One unit
		x 19 units
	=	44080.00 sft.

2. Executive participant Residences: Per unit (4 participants)

Ground floor		895.00 sft.
First floor		895.00 sft.
	Total	1790.00 sft. one unit
		x 3 units
	=	5370.00 sft.

3. Servants quarters : 360 sft. per house x 5 = 1800 sft.

4. Dispensary : 500 sft.

Area of Roads & Parking

1. Major road : 94,500 sft.
2. Minor road : 74,100 sft.
3. Parking : 45,100 sft.

10th August 1983

AN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT - BHOPAL M.P.

PROGRAMME FOR PHASING

Phase	2nd Phase
Academic Complex i) Office Accommodation for Director, Faculty, Staff, Board Room, etc. ii) Seminar rooms. iii) Class rooms. iv) Parking sheds for Cars, Scooters and Bycles. v) Maintenance workshop shed.	1. Academic Complex i) Library reading rooms, stocks sorting space ii) Stores records. iii) Common rooms for faculty, students and staff. iv) Complex for Post office, Bank and Dispensary.
Dormitories i) For 40 Officer trainees/ Research scholars for short duration courses/ seminars ii) Canteen & Kitchen for the above.	2. Dormitories i) for 100 Post-graduate students ii) Canteen and Kitchen for the above.
Nil	3. Auditorium i) Auditorium AC for 500 persons with projection and accoustics arrangements.
Guest House i) Servant quarter 5 nos.	4. Guest House i) 20 single rooms with attached baths for visitors.
ater & Power Supply oads & Approaches andscaping athways.	5. Playground.

30TH MAY 1985

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT PHOPAL M.P.

SUMMARY OF AREA STATEMENT

BLOCK : A	- ACCOUNTS OFFICE	1220.0 sq.m.	13000 sq.ft.
BLOCK : B	- ADMN. OFFICE	1400.0 sq.m.	15000 sq.ft.
BLOCK : C	- FACULTY RESEARCH OFFICES	3285.0 sq.m.	35346 sq.ft.
BLOCK : D	- SEMINAR ROOMS	1300.0 sq.m.	14000 sq.ft.
BLOCK : E	- CLASS ROOMS	1767.0 sq.m.	19016 sq.ft.
	- LINK CORRIDOR	183.0 sq.m.	1970 sq.ft.
BLOCK : F	- LIBRARY	2076.0 sq.m.	22337 sq.ft.
	- COMPUTER CENTRE	216.0 sq.m.	2324 sq.ft.
BLOCK : G	- AUDITORIUM	3400.0 sq.m.	37000 sq.ft.
	TOTAL AREA OF ACADEMIC COMPLEX	14847.0 sq.m.	159775 sq.ft.
BLOCK : H	- DORMITORY (ONE) 362 sq.m. AREA OF 10 BLOCK	3620.0 sq.m.	38950 sq.ft.
BLOCK : KD	- KITCHEN-DINING		
	- STUDENT DINING HALL & VERANDAH	385.0 sq.m.	4150 sq.ft.
	- FACULTY DINING 987 SM	127.0 sq.m.	1367 sq.ft.
	- KITCHEN SERVICES	475.0 sq.m.	5111 sq.ft.
BLOCK : SC	- SPORTS COMPLEX CLUB ROOM	1400.0 sq.m.	15000 sq.ft.
BLOCK : M	- MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP	460.0 sq.m.	4950 sq.ft.

AREA STATEMENT AS PER DRG. NOS.
S1R2, S1R3, S2R2, C1.1, C1.2,
E1.1R3, E.1.2R3, F.1.1, F1.2,
H 1.1R1, KD 1.1.

30th May 1985

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT BHOPAL M.P.

AREA STATEMENT AS PER DRG. No. A1, B1, C1.1, C1.2, D1, E1.1 R3, E1.2R3, F1.1, F1.2, G1, H1.1R1, KD1.1, S1R3, S2R2, S1R2

BLOCK : A : ACCOUNTS OFFICE

Groundfloor	624.70 sq.m.	6724.4 sq.ft.
First-floor	595.00 sq.m.	6404.7 sq.ft.
	1219.70 sq.m.	13129.1 sq.ft.

BLOCK : B : ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Ground-floor	711.00 sq.m.	7653.3 sq.ft.
First-floor	688.10 sq.m.	7406.8 sq.ft.
	1399.10 sq.m.	15060.1 sq.ft.

BLOCK : C : FACULTY RESEARCH OFFICES

Ground-floor	527.00 sq.m.	5671 sq.ft.
First-floor	508.00 sq.m.	5466 sq.ft.
Second-floor	60.00 sq.m.	645 sq.ft.
	3 x 1095.00 sq.m.	3 x 11782 sq.ft.
	3285.00 sq.m.	35346 sq.ft.

BLOCK : D : SEMINAR ROOMS

Ground-floor	656.30 sq.m.	7064.5 sq.ft.
First-floor	583.20 sq.m.	6277.7 sq.ft.
	1239.50 sq.m.	13342.2 sq.ft.

BLOCK : E : CLASS-ROOMS

Ground-floor	1136.00 sq.m.	12223 sq.ft.
First-floor	631.30 sq.m.	6793 sq.ft.
	1767.30 sq.m.	19016 sq.ft.

BLOCK : F : LIBRARY & COMPUTER CENTRE

COMPUTER CENTRE G.F.	216.00 sq.m.	2324 sq.ft.
LIBRARY: Ground-floor	503.00 sq.m.	5412 sq.ft.
First-floor	643.00 sq.m.	6919 sq.ft.
Second-floor	465.00 sq.m.	5003 sq.ft.
Third-floor	465.00 sq.m.	5003 sq.ft.
	2076.00 sq.m.	22337 sq.ft.

TOTAL 2292.00 sq.m.

BLOCK : G : AUDITORIUM

Ground-floor	2307.30 sq.m.	24836.3 sq.ft.
First-floor	1113.35 sq.m.	11984.3 sq.ft.
	3420.65 sq.m.	36820.6 sq.ft.

BLOCK : H : DORMITORY
(ONE BLOCK)

Ground-floor	151.40 sq.m.	1625.4 sq.ft.
First-floor	134.55 sq.m.	1448.3 sq.ft.
Second-floor	76.51 sq.m.	823.5 sq.ft.
	362.46 sq.m.	3897.2 sq.ft.

BLOCK : KD : KITCHEN-DINING

Ground-floor	937.00 sq.m.	10082.00 sq.ft.

BLOCK : SC : SPORTS COMPLEX AND CLUB ROOM

Ground-floor	1395.00 sq.m.	15000.00 sq.ft.

BLOCK : M : MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP

Ground-floor	460.0 sq.m.	4950.00 sq.ft.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECT BHOPAL M.P.

LANDSCAPE WITHIN AND AROUND BUILDINGS

SUMMARY OF AREA STATEMENT

1)	ACADEMIC COMPLEX		
a)	Paving in light courts and pavilions	881.2 sq.m.	9482 sq.ft.
b)	Promenade	540.8 sq.m.	5819 sq.ft.
c)	Hard paved courtyards	789.7 sq.m.	8497 sq.ft.
d)	Soft planted courtyards	765.0 sq.m.	8231 sq.ft.
e)	Entry platform	215.8 sq.m.	2322 sq.ft.
f)	Bund walls and seats	140.0 sq.m.	1506 sq.ft.
g)	Terraces	3442.2 sq.m.	37038 sq.ft.
h)	Stairs connecting terraces	26.3 sq.m.	283 sq.ft.
i)	Steps to entry platforms	103.0 sq.m.	1108 sq.ft.
j)	Steps to terraces	101.1 sq.m.	1088 sq.ft.
k)	Waterbodies	2340.0 sq.m.	25178 sq.ft.
l)	Pathways and side-walks	983.9 sq.m.	10587 sq.ft.
2)	DORMITORIES		
a)	Paving in light courts (for 10 units)	266.0 sq.m.	2862 sq.ft.
b)	Pathways	3330.0 sq.m.	35830 sq.ft.
c)	Soft planted courtyards	7280.0 sq.m.	78333 sq.ft.
d)	Waterbodies	230.0 sq.m.	2475 sq.ft.

3) KITCHEN-DINING

a)	Paving in light courts	295.0 sq.m.	3174 sq.ft.
b)	Pathways	257.0 sq.m.	2765 sq.ft.
c)	Soft planted courtyards	900.0 sq.m.	9684 sq.ft.
d)	Bund walls & seats	59.0 sq.m.	635 sq.ft.
e)	Terraces	115.0 sq.m.	1237 sq.ft.

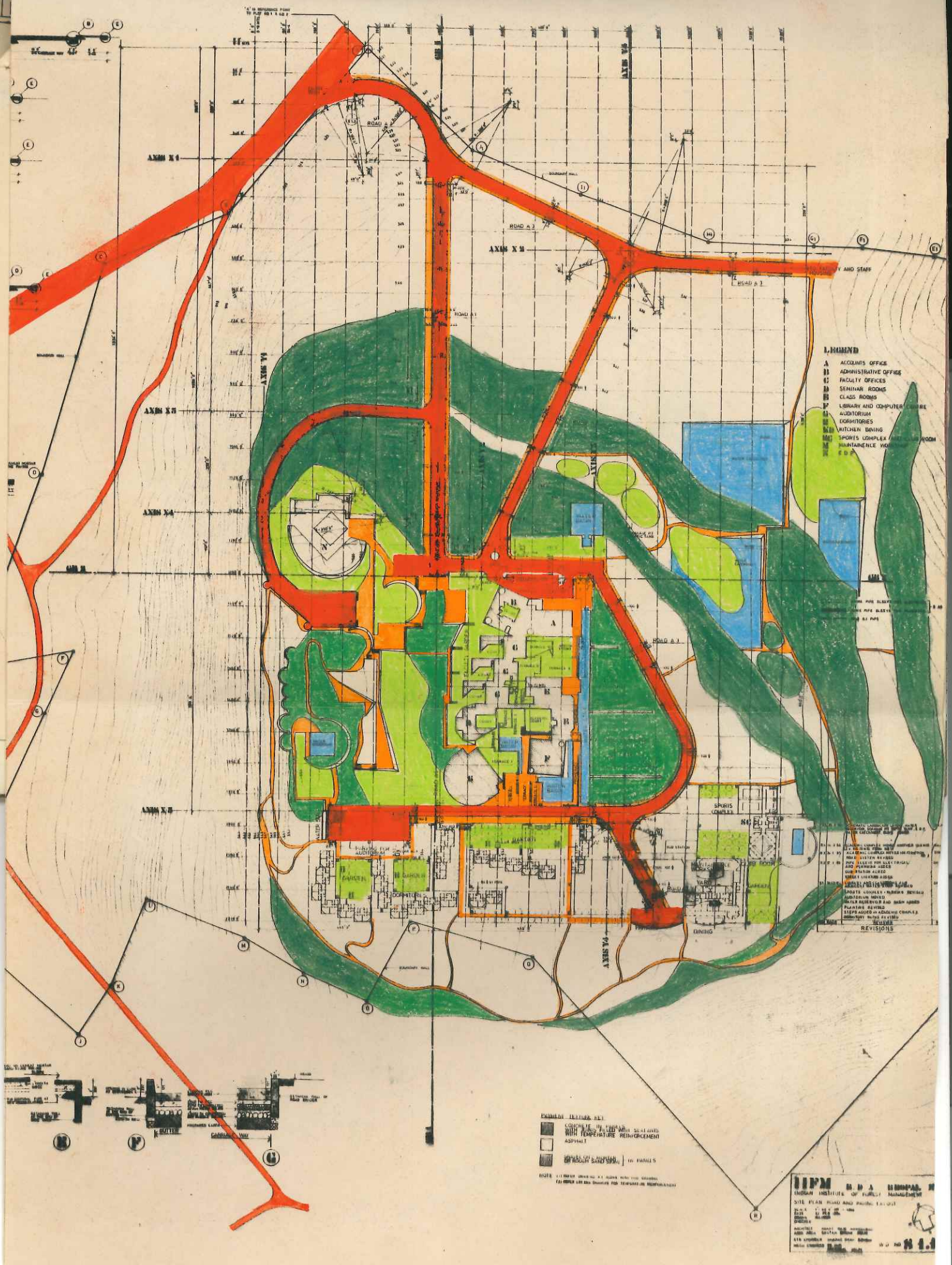
4) MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP

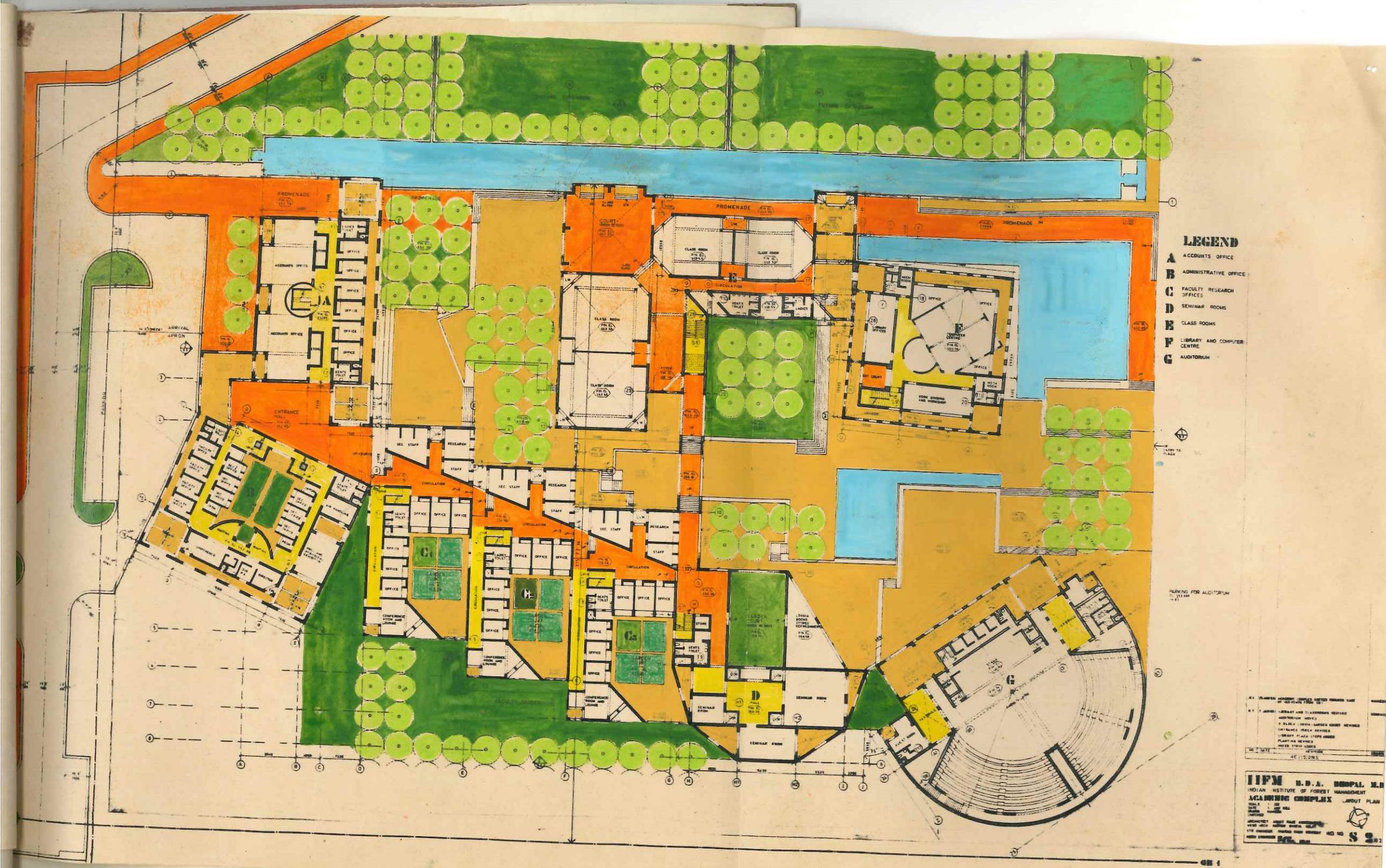
a)	Paving light courts	31.0 sq.m.	334 sq.ft.
b)	Pathways	66.0 sq.m.	710 sq.ft.

5) SPORTS COMPLEX - CLUB ROOM

a)	Paving in lightcourts	32.0 sq.m.	344 sq.ft.
b)	Pathways	210.0 sq.m.	2260 sq.ft.
c)	Soft planted courtyards	2390.0 sq.m.	25716 sq.ft.
d)	Bund walls & seats	85.0 sq.m.	915 sq.ft.
e)	Terraces	835.0 sq.m.	8985 sq.ft.
f)	Waterbodies	190.0 sq.m.	2044 sq.ft.

AREA STATEMENT AS PER DRG. NOS
S1R2/S2R2/S1R3.


LEGEND
A ACCOUNTS OFFICE
B ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
C FACULTY OFFICES
D SEMINAR ROOMS
E CLASS ROOMS
F LIBRARY AND COMPUTER CENTRE
G AUDITORIUM
H DORMITORIES
J KITCHEN DINING
K SPORTS COMPLEX
M MAINTAINENCE WORKSHOP
N FOOD
AXIS X1
AXIS X2
AXIS X3
AXIS X4
AXIS X5
ROAD A1
ROAD A2
ROAD A3
SPORTS COMPLEX
DINING
REVISIONS
PAVEMENT TEXTURE KEY
CONCRETE IN PANELS WITH JOINTS FILLED WITH SEALANTS
ASPHALT
IN PANELS
NOTE
IIFM
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF FOREST MANAGEMENT
SITE PLAN ROAD AND PAVING LAYOUT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E CLASS ROOMS
F LIBRARY AND COMPUTER CENTRE
G AUDITORIUM
PROMENADE
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ACADEMIC COMPLEX
LAYOUT PLAN
REVISIONS
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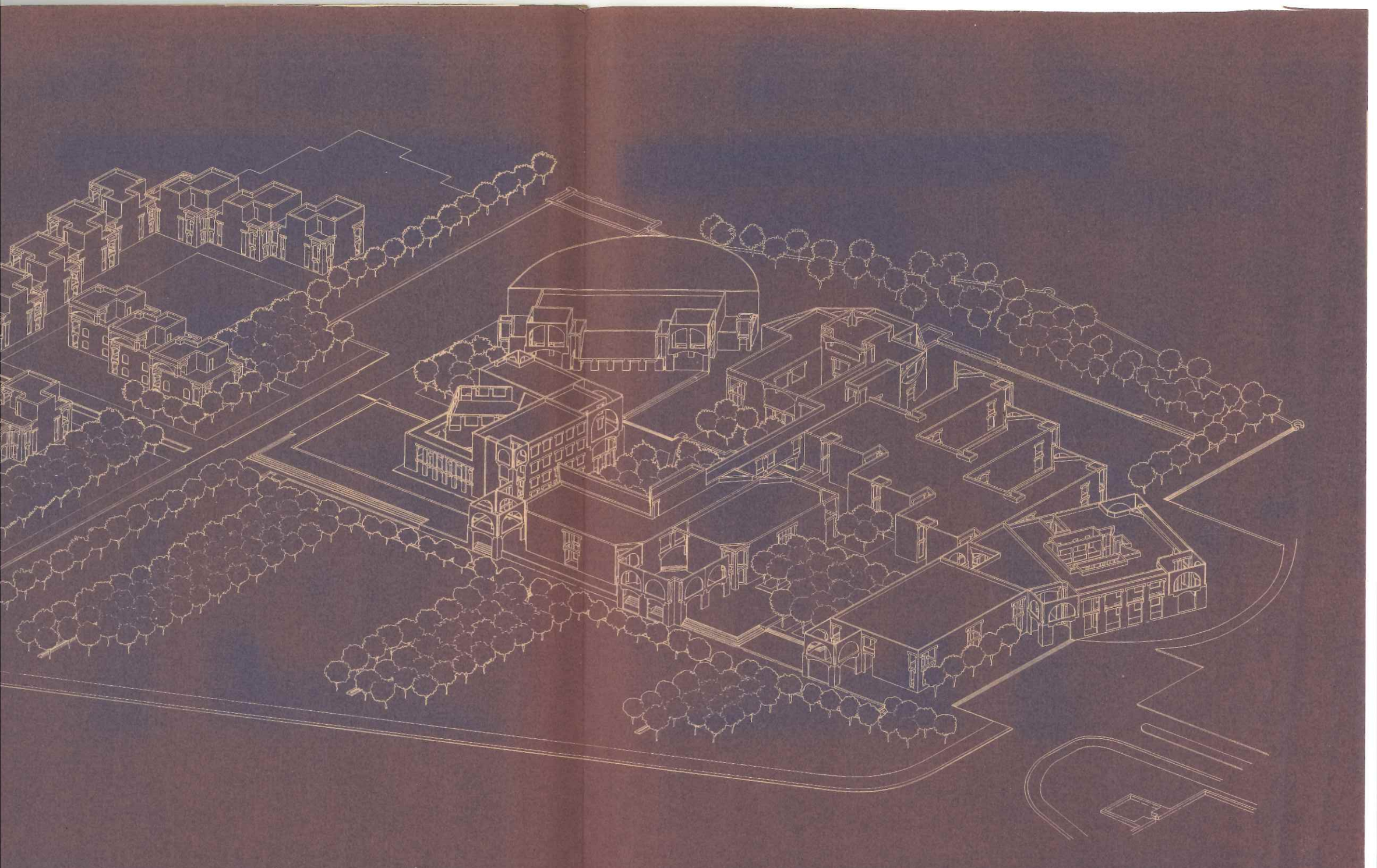
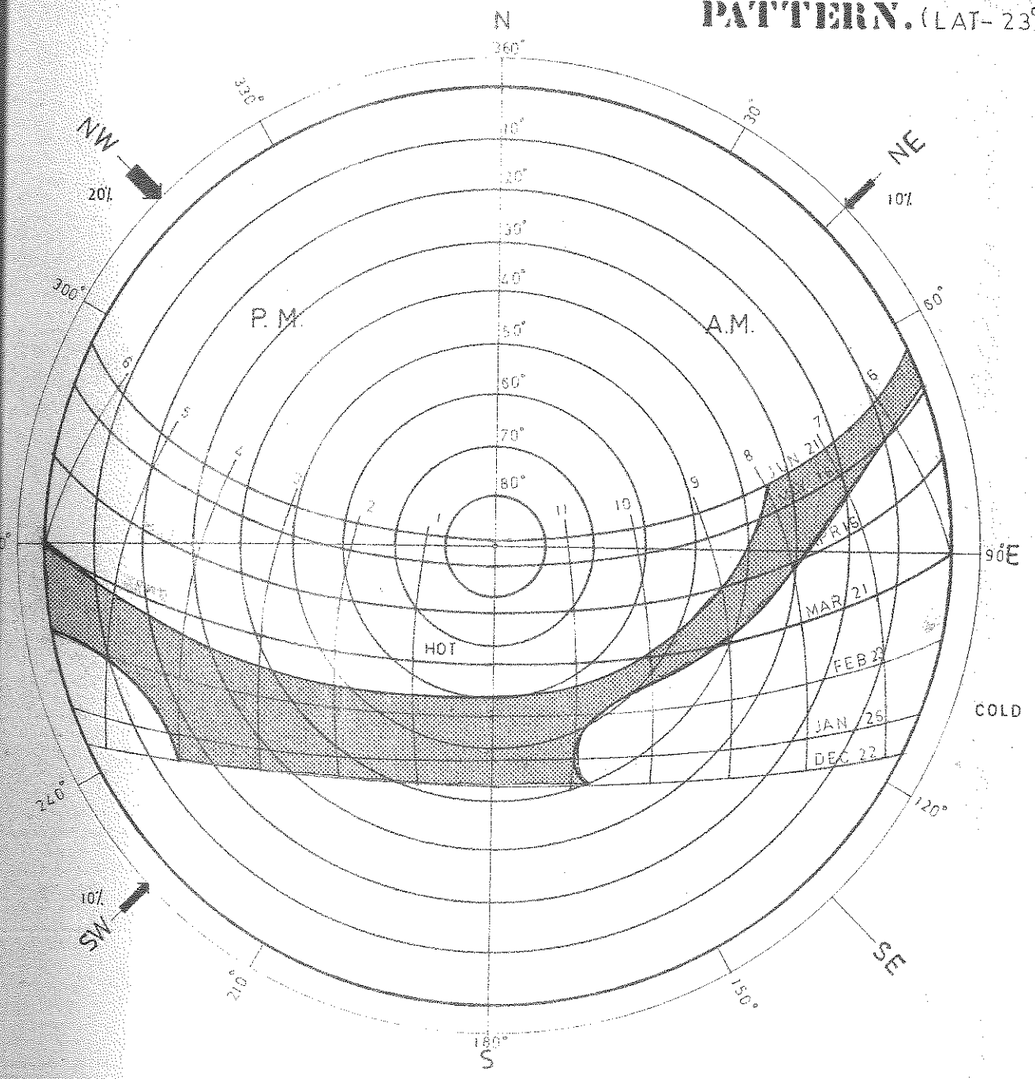


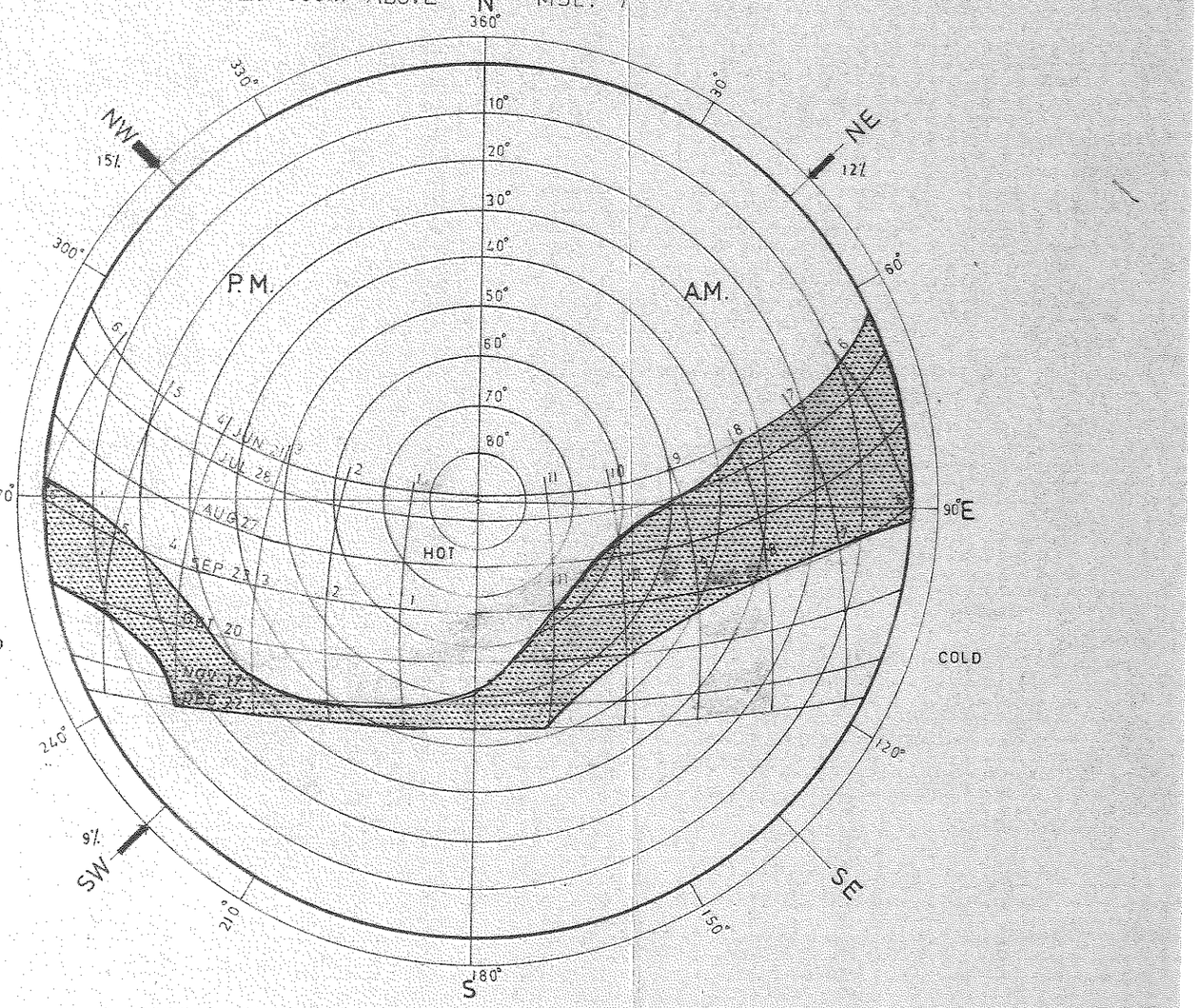
SUN PATH DIAGRAM FOR BHOPAL M.P.

INCORPORATING COMFORT PERIODS AND MEAN WIND PATTERN. (LAT- 23°17' NORTH; LONG-77°21' EAST; ALT- 500m ABOVE MSL.)



FROM DEC TO JUN

WIND CALM FOR 15% OF TIME PERIOD



FROM JUN TO DEC

WIND CALM FOR 22% OF TIME PERIOD

...e that deserve mention.
...ne of the most important steps in this direction ...e setting up of the Rs. 11 crores Indian Institute ...orest Management, a premier institution of its kind

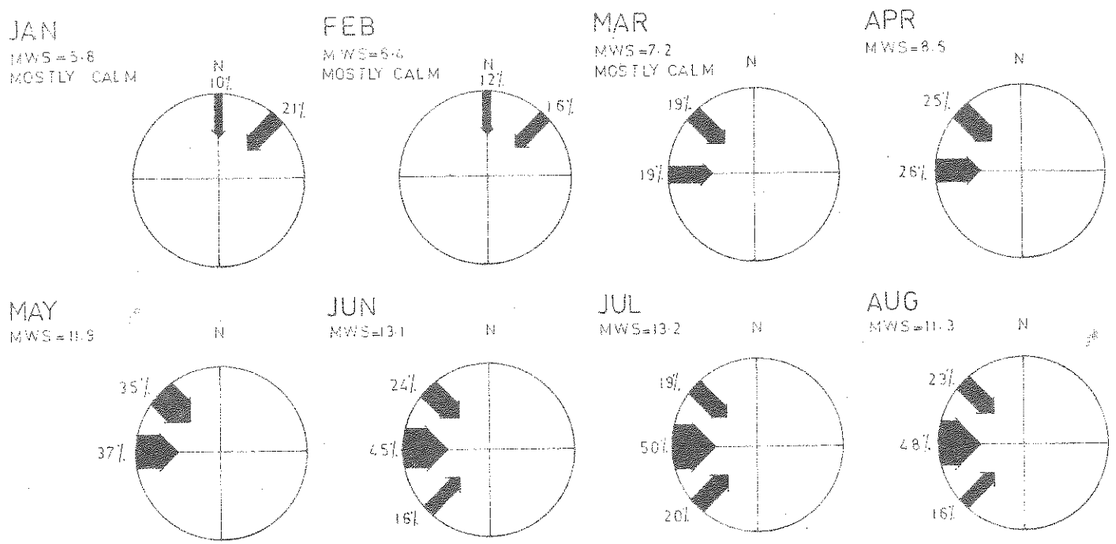
...hould be given ...the starting of ...oung men and ... both at macro

based approach to forest development was the most hopeful sign we saw for India's forests".

K. P. Narayan

MONTHLY MEAN WIND PATTERN FOR BHOPAL MP.

(DISTRIBUTION BY % OF DAYS TAKEN FOR THE WHOLE DAY.)



NOTE:

SCALE:

W 3 MM = 20% DAYS

MWS = MEAN WIND SPEED IN KMPH

those that deserve mention.

One of the most important steps in this direction is the setting up of the Rs. 11 crores Indian Institute of Forest Management, a premier institution of its kind

...ould be given ...the starting of ...oung men and ... both at macro

...was most impressive ... based approach to forest development was the most hopeful sign we saw for India's forests".

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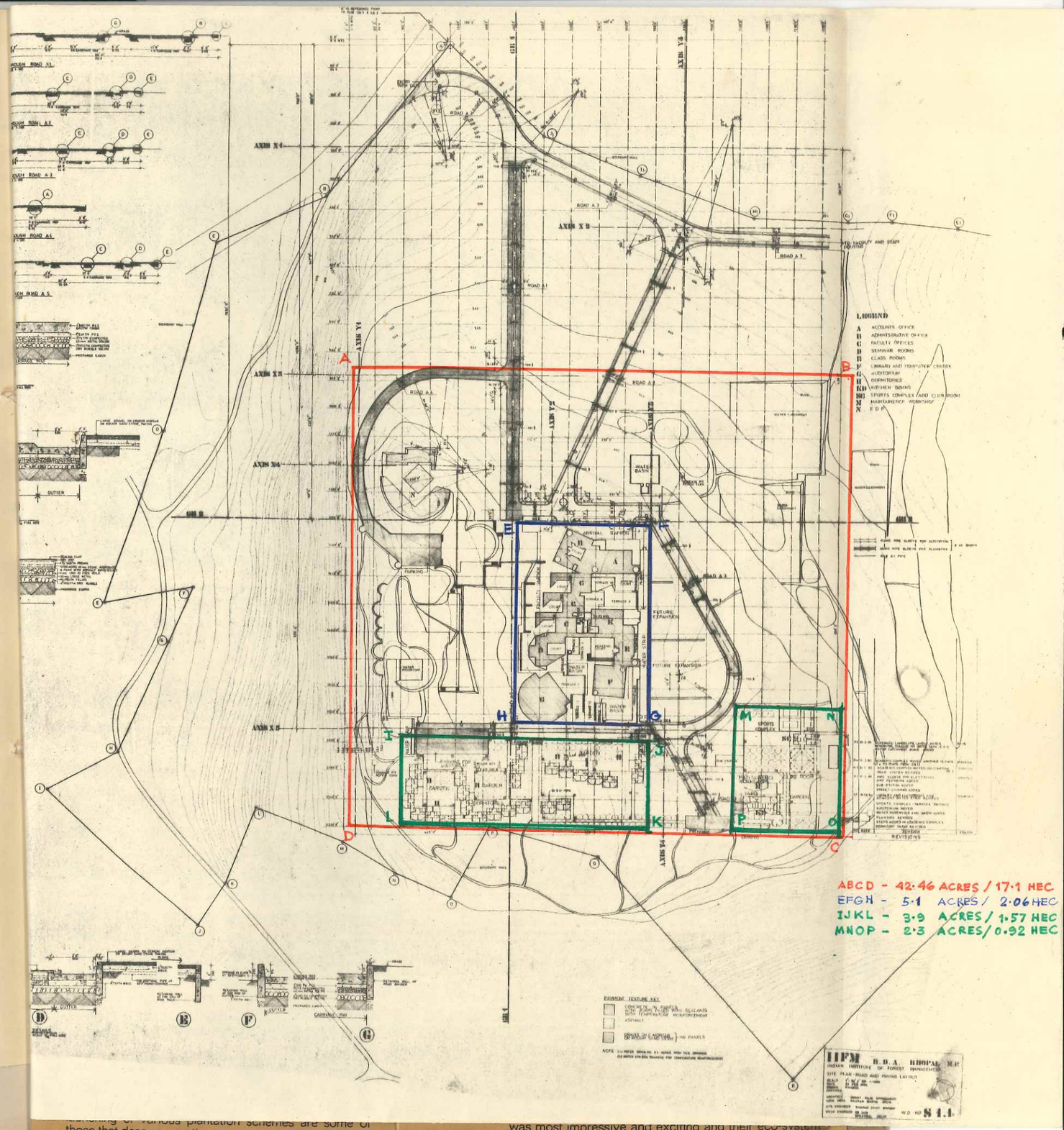
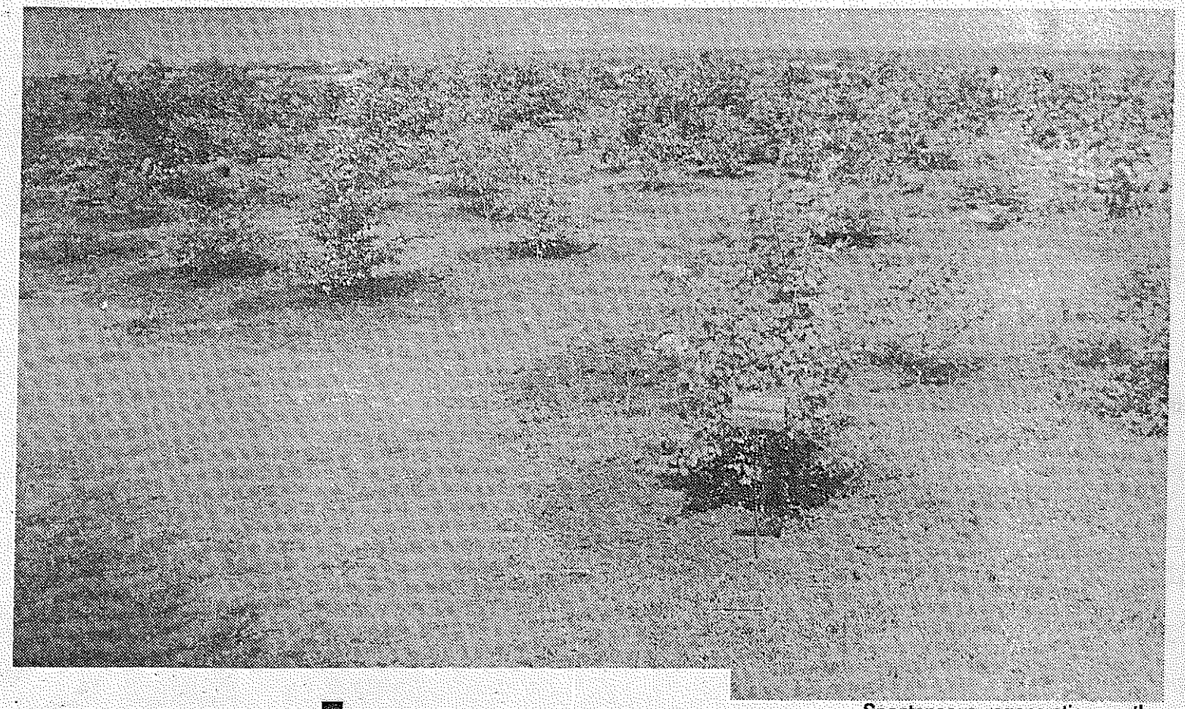


those that deserve mention.

One of the most important steps in this direction is the setting up of the Rs. 11 crores Indian Institute of Forest Management, a premier institution of its kind

was most impressive and exciting and their eco-system based approach to forest development was the most hopeful sign we saw for India's forests".

K. P. Narayan



Spontaneous regeneration on the hilltop. (top) Two year old plantation at the Institute site.

Leave Nature alone

The Rs. 11 crores Indian Institute of Forest Management that has come up on the outskirts of Bhopal has started a "marvellous regeneration" on the slopes of the hill on which it is located.

According to Australian experts, "its eco-based approach to forest development was the most hopeful sign we saw for India's forests". The best way to heal damaged land is to leave it alone, they say. The Institute's aim is to make forestry everybody's concern and will take up new projects to achieve this goal.

"IT was in the forests that India's civilisation had its birth and it took a distinct character from this origin and development (The civilisation of ancient Greece was nurtured within the city walls). Indian civilisation was surrounded by the vast life of nature, was fed and clothed by her and had closest and most constant intercourse with her varying aspects".

These words of Tagore serve to remind us of how lofty Upanishadic speculations about man's spiritual destiny were undertaken in the deep peace of forest retreats. The very name Aranyakas (Forest texts) reveals the significant connection between India's spiritual heritage and her sylvan milieu.

"The groves were God's first temples" says poet Bryant in his "Forest Hymn" underlining the same idea.

There is a very fine evocation of the forest, poetically personified as Aranyani, forest nymph, in a Rig Vedic poem. Indian literature, including the works of Kalidasa and Bana, has enshrined this sensibility to the benedictions of Nature.

Today however our forests (along with those elsewhere also) are being threatened. Several steps are being taken to deal with the critical situation. Establishment of forest development corporations in the States, introduction of social forestry on a large scale and launching of various plantation schemes are some of those that deserve mention.

One of the most important steps in this direction is the setting up of the Rs. 11 crores Indian Institute of Forest Management, a premier institution of its kind in the world. The Rs. 5 Crore campus of the institute whose foundation was laid by the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1982, overlooks the Bhopal lake.

The campus will be a mini-township with a market complex, residential sites for faculty and participants, some experimental forest sites and a swimming pool. The entire area is spread over 65 hectares provided by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

According to the Institute's Director, J. K. Chaturvedi forestry personnel will be given training in the field of applied business management, including managerial economics, feasibility studies, cost control, marketing and personnel. Its main task will be the development of managerial capacity in the forest sector.

Till now the emphasis was on conservation wherefore the head of the forest department was called Conservator of Forests. But now the emphasis has shifted to management which includes development of resources such as finance, equipment, soils and water. The Institute will in addition to training take up applied research, consultancy and education.

The Institute will act as a catalyst to increase the impact of development efforts in Indian forestry by injecting knowledge and experience from other sciences by taking up new ideas, by responding to criticism and demands from outside sectors. Part of its philosophy is to make forestry everybody's concern.

Initially it will take up executive development programmes of two to four weeks duration for personnel of forest departments, corporations and industries. Later it will offer two years Masters Degree course. A doctoral programme will also be arranged to produce researchers and teachers.

The process of building an institution for management of education in forestry was initiated in 1978 under an agreement which the Government of India entered into with the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA). And so came into existence the Indian Institute of Forest Management, an autonomous body under a Board of Governors, with Dr. Kamla Chowdry, Chairman of the Wasteland Development Board in the chair.

The Institute will have its own media centre equipped with the latest electronic gadgets, a studio and an auditorium to meet the growing needs of forest education. Special provision has been made to have a computer centre.

The Institute is also developing its own documentation service. The SIDA experts had recently visited Bhopal and the Institute hopes to get a Rs. 5 crore grant for a well-equipped library.

Today the core faculty consists of nine full-time members dealing with applied computer technology, communication methods financial management accounting and control, forest resources and economics and management, personnel management and organisational behaviour and Sociology and social anthropology.

Management of Social Forestry was sponsored by the World Bank and was organised in Srinagar in September 1986 for participants from Himachal, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir. Twenty five participants attended the course. Land use Planning in Natural Resource Management was organised in Bhopal in November 1986.

For the first time the IIFM organised a training programme in collaboration with the University of Idaho, U.S.A. sponsored by the USAID. The three-week course was attended by 21 Forest Officers working in Social Forestry and other forestry sectors in seven States of India. The objectives were to create in the participants the ability to take decisions on social forestry projects, and then to plan, monitor and evaluate action which will result in successful accomplishment of the project goals.

Sixteen DFOs from 12 States participated in the Monitoring and Evaluation course in February 1987. An important feature of this course was to create an awareness and inculcate skills in the use of computerised forestry software application.

Eight short term Management Development Programmes identified for the year 1987-88 include: (1) Management of Social Forestry (2) Farm and Agro Forestry; (3) Course on Wasteland Development; (4) Finance and Accounting; (5) Personnel Management and Organisation Behaviour; (6) Middle Management Development Programme for middle level executives (7) Senior Management Development Programme for senior executives; and (8) Management Development programme for top executives.

A special Task Committee was constituted in July 1986 to prepare an Activity Plan for IIFM for 1987-1991 to meet the changing requirements of the forestry sector. A workshop financially sponsored by the SIDA and attended by luminaries from various sectors of forestry and allied fields discussed three main activities: (1) The two years post graduate programme and (2) Management Development Programmes for in-service and Personnel and Research studies.

The group felt that short courses should be given more impetus. It also recommended the starting of the post graduate programme for young men and women. The group considered research both at macro and micro levels obligatory activity for development of teaching materials. It was felt that all these three activities should be launched simultaneously as they complemented each other.

Mr. Chaturvedi posed the dilemma of foresters and policy makers thus: "Conservationists want preservation. Environmentalists want re-establishment of natural forests. Finance Secretaries want maximum revenue. Landless labour want land for agriculture. Industries want raw material cheap and abundant. Urban dwellers want more timber. Rural folk want more fuel wood and grazing land".

"None of these is outstanding" said Mr. Chaturvedi. None is negligible either, professional foresters are required to strike a balance".

It is here that the Institute of Forest Management steps in, to play a vital role.

"We wish Australia's Forestry schools are as progressive as this": This tribute was paid by John Seed and Patrick Anderson heading a group of activists undertaking "Successful non-violent action in defence of rain forests in New South Wales, Australia" in the course of their report to the Gandhi Peace Foundation at whose invitation they toured many parts of India including Bhopal.

More important is their observation about "the marvellous regeneration on the slopes of the hill on which the Forest Institute is located which they have protected from cattle, goats and fire. We were overjoyed by the number of seedlings of many species spontaneously regenerating on the recently denuded hill side."

They went on to add: We saw once again that often replanting is not the way to proceed: Rather the best way to heal damaged land may be to leave it alone. This is the basis of the Australian system of land rehabilitation, the Bradley method, where little is done except protection and removal of certain exotic weeds".

Going on with their tribute, they say that this "Institute was most impressive and exciting and their eco-system based approach to forest development was the most hopeful sign we saw for India's forests".

K. P. Narayan